JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2977.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough township, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

Weſt Cheſter, May 28, 1787.

NOW in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, living at the Turk's Head, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay MARE, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was found tied in the woods. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ISAAC WEBB.

F I N L A S S,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carrieges, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶ AMOS COOPER.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the borough of Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid borough, whereon are erected two large ſtone ſtores, a ſtone bake houſe, a ſmall brick tenement or kitchen, and ſundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-ſtreet, Filbert-ſtreet, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north ſide of Filbert-ſtreet, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jeſſe Maris, Joſhua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Cheſter creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joſeph Richardſon, Mary Norris, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, bounded therewith, and by Middle-ſtreet and Free-ſtreet, and ground of John Powell and others. Alſo a piece of land, ſituate in the ſame borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire. And alſo three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, iſſuing and payable out of ſundry lots of ground in the ſame borough, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joſhua Cowpland. All late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been ſurmiſed that it is not improbable but Francis Richardſon, in his life time, may have ſold and conveyed ſome of thoſe lots of ground to ſome perſon or perſons, the Sheriff will thank the purchaſers, if they will, previous to the day of ſale, make known the ſame to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire, in Cheſter. ¶

STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Alſo, a dark brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. † SAMUEL POWEL.

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th inſtant, two perſons, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, one of them calls himſelf THOMAS KERNAM, ſays he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he ſays he laboured laſt in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennſylvania, ſays he was born in Briſtol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the ſame, calls himſelf JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black ſtuff breeches, and thread ſtockings ribbed. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come, pay charges, and releaſe them from confinement; otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,

(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an encloſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

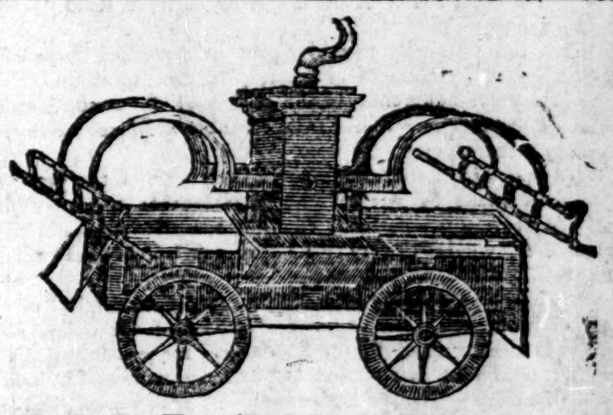
WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.



FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

BOSTON, June 7.

As the ſubject of the following petition is likely ſoon to be agitated in the General Court, we are deſired to inſert it, for the information of the public.

To the honorable SENATE *and* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the commonwealth of* Maſſachuſetts, *in General Court aſſembled.*

THE petitions of the inhabitants of the towns and plantations of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, by their Delegates met in Convention, at Portland, the 31ſt day of January, 1787, humbly ſheweth---That the inhabitants of ſaid counties, previous to the late revolution, conſidered themſelves part of the government of Maſſachuſetts, and at the formation of the preſent conſtitution, they either approved of or ſubmitted to the ſame, have chearfully joined in ſupport of government, and have paid due obedience to the laws thereof, and at the preſent time they feel moſt ſenſibly the difficulties in common to the various parts of the commonwealth, and are ready to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their power to remove them by paying their taxes and ſupporting good order and the laws of government; but when they take a view of the political diſadvantages they labor under, peculiar to their local ſituation, being ſeparated from the other part of the government by the intervention of another ſtate, as well as their great diſtance from the ſeat of government, they look upon it a duty they owe themſelves and their brethren in the other part of the ſtate, and to the United States in general, in a peaceful and dutiful manner, and agreeably to the conſtitution, to lay them before the honorable Court, and requeſt that they would relinquiſh all right of juriſdiction over ſaid counties, and conſent that they may be formed into a ſeparate government, as they apprehend this the only adequate remedy for the diffiulties complained of.

And while they are taking this peaceful meaſure to obtain a redreſs of their great political evils, by aſking for a ſeparation from the other parts of the commonwealth, they do not entertain an idea of throwing off the weight of the public debt, at this time laying upon the government at large, or to prevent the other part of the commonwealth from having their portion of the unappropriated lands; but, like friends and brethren, moſt ardently wiſh to have matters adjuſted upon the broadeſt baſis of equity and fair dealing.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your honors would take their circumſtances into your wiſe conſideration, and adopt ſuch meaſures as you in your wiſdom may think fit; and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM GORHAM, Preſident.

The following is a DEPOSITION *given by* JOSEPH METCALF, *Eſquire.*

I, Joſeph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire, and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, I was, near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one Colonel William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire. On my heſitating to conſider myſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword, and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day, in the town of New-Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſquire, and Colonel Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhall execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe from the inhabitants, of which they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive---Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy-ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party, that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determined otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence any ſpeeches that might elſe have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I, fortunately made my eſcape, about eleven o'clock on Tueſday night enſuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in future---Indeed their whole conduct was moſt abandoned and wicked; and further ſayeth not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

Hampſhire, ſſ. May 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Joſeph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing depoſition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, junior, Juſt. Pacis.

[Local views, and miſtaken principles, it is generally agreed, have been the foundations on which great part of the inſtructions to members of the preſent Legiſlature were raiſed---that they are not all in this predicament, the following, of the reſpectable town of Concord, which we are happy in preſenting the public, will evince.]

To Mr. ISAAC HUBBARD.

SIR,

THE critical period in which you are appointed to repreſent this town in the general court, points out to us the importance of a ſtrict adherence to the principles of our conſtitution, while we expreſs our ſentiments on thoſe meaſures we ſuppoſe neceſſary to be adopted.

With real ſorrow we have ſeen, in the courſe of the year paſt, an attempt made by wicked and unreaſonable men to deſtroy that conſtitution we ſo lately eſtabliſhed, and interrupt the execution of it, whereby every thing dear and ſacred would become inſecure.

We ſhould be wanting in gratitude, ſhould we neglect on this occaſion to expreſs our hearty approbation of the wiſe and ſpirited meaſures adopted by the legiſlature, for preventing the calamities which of late threatened this commonwealth, and for ſupporting the dignity and authority of our government, and from the effects which have hitherto happily followed thoſe meaſures they have adopted.

The happy privilege enjoyed by us, of chooſing annually our rulers, men from among ourſelves, who muſt ſhare equally with their brethren the weighs and burthens which may be neceſſarily laid, and who are reſponſible to their conſtituents for the faithful diſcharge of their duty, muſt greatly aggravate the folly and madneſs of thoſe, who, under pretence of procuring redreſs of grievances, have drawn the ſword againſt their own government and laws, eſpecially as our repreſentatives, if they are men of ability and integrity, may remove every real grievance complained of.

Many cauſes concur to render our preſent ſituation critical and diſtreſſing---The debts contracted in the late war, both public and private---and decay of public faith and credit---the want of public and private virtue---the ſhameful neglect of œconomy, frugality and induſtry---an unbounded fondneſs for foreign luxuries, faſhions and manners---with a reſtleſs, impatient, unreaſonable jealouſy of our rulers, are among the cauſes of our preſent unhappineſs. To remove which, we conceive no effectual remedy can be applied, unleſs, as a people, we tread back the ſteps that have led to our preſent unhappy ſituation. The want of confidence in public promiſes, requires that every exertion ſhould be made they ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable. To reſtore public and private virtue, thoſe who are in higher ſtations (whoſe manners are readily copied by the lower orders of men) ſhould ſet the example, and all orders endeavour to revive and practice that honeſty and ſimplicity of manners that were heretofore the characteriſtics of this ſtate. There is certainly need of œconomy and prudence in the expences of government, as far as is conſiſtent with the preſervation of the ſame. And that every encouragement ſhould be given to our own manufactures, and that ſuch further duties be laid on foreign luxuries as ſhall gradually tend to ſtop their importation; and that our government may be preſerved and reſpected, it is neceſſary the laws ſhould be punctually executed.

To provide ſome way for raiſing ſupplies for public expences, which ſhall be leſs burdenſome on the landed intereſt, is an object we particularly recommend to you---and we eſpecially inſtruct you to oppoſe the emiſſion of paper money, ſhould ſo dangerous a meaſure be propoſed.

For the accompliſhment of theſe, and other important ends, we inſtruct you to uſe your utmoſt endeavour; and when any matters of importance are to be tranſacted, reſpecting which the minds of your conſtituents are not known, that you have recourſe to them for direction therein. And at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, or at the end of the year, in order that your conſtituents may have the fulleſt information of the doings of the legiſlature, as well as their reaſons therefor, that you be ready to ſatisfy them therein. And in every reſpect, you make the conſtitution of this commonwealth your rule, and the happineſs and proſperity of this and the United States the end, in all meaſures adopted.

Signed by order of the committee,

EPHRAIM WOOD, Chairman.

Concord, May 28th, 1787.

PETERSBURG, June 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1787.

'M. de Calonne, comptroller-general of the finances, has ſuddenly received the king's order to deliver up his Porte Feuille, with injunctions not to abſent himſelf from Verſailles. He is the ſame miniſter who opened the Aſſembly of Notables with a remarkable long ſpeech on the preſent ſtate of the finances. It appears the Notables have taken his conduct as miniſter into ſerious conſideration, and find it not altogether irreproachable.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern Country, dated Fort Pitt, April 19, 1787.

'There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear to be very friendly, and we have no accounts of any hoſtilities having been committed by the Indians this ſpring; ſo that we do not apprehend any great danger in ſurveying.

'I have kept an account of the flat bottomed boats that I have ſeen paſs down the river, bound to Kentucke, ſince the firſt of March, and have got down upwards of fifty, ſome of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children.'

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Doctor Tucker, dean of Glouceſter, in a ſeries of political letters, addreſſed to Mr. Neckar, enters into an enquiry reſpecting the benefits which might accrue to America from its independence, and ſeems to entertain a contemptible opinion of them, expreſſing himſelf much to our diſadvantage in the ſubſequent terms:

'As to the future grandeur of America, ſays he, and its being a riſing empire, under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idleſt and moſt viſionary notions, that ever was conceived, even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the ſituation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance ſuch a ſuppoſition. On the contrary, every prognoſtic that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathies and claſhing intereſts, their difference of governments, habitudes and manners, plainly indicates, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common intereſt to purſue, when the power and government of England are finally removed.---Moreover, when the interſections and diviſions of their country by great bays of the ſea, and by vaſt rivers, lakes and ridges of mountains---and above all, when thoſe immenſe inland regions, beyond the back ſettlements, which are ſtill unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the higheſt probability that the Americans can never be united into one compact empire, under any ſpecies of government whatever. Their fate ſeems to be---a diſunited people, till the end of time. In ſhort, the only probable ſuppoſition that can be formed of them at preſent is this---that being ſo very jealous in their tempers, ſo ſuſpicious and diſtruſtful of each other, they will be divided and ſubdivided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to the abovementioned natural diviſions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general will be more intent on proſecuting their own internal diſputes and quarrels, than deſirous to engage in external wars and diſtant conqueſts. They will have neither leiſure, nor inclination, nor abilities, for ſuch undertakings.'

It is much to be wiſhed that our preſent Grand Convention at Philadelphia may prove this eccleſiaſtical politician a falſe prophet. It is true, they have a great work and many difficulties before them. To form a generous plan of power for thirteen ſtates certainly requires the moſt conſummate wiſdom; and from the unanimity and ſpirit which have heretofore pervaded the continent, we may have reaſon to expect that we ſhall keep the chain of friendſhip bright, and unite as citizens of one reſpectable and mighty empire. The ſame hands that laid the foundation of the Temple of Liberty, are again employed in this arduous taſk; may they be enabled to finiſh the fabric, and bring forth the head ſtone with triumphal ſhoutings.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica,

in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER,

ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.

To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

FROM NORTH-CAROLINA,

A MALE CHILD,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize, nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect, he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active. Has frequently lifted men who have weighed from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and ſixty pounds.

He is now ſix years old, and weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchon*'s, at any time from eight in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. He has given general ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt phœnomenon of the preſent age.

Height	4 feet	5 inches.
Breaſt	3	2
Round belly	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh	2	0
Calf leg	0	16
Arm	0	13

*** As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen, One Shilling; and Children, Six-Pence; and to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the child will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed.

THIS DAY is Publiſhed,

(Price a Quarter Dollar)

BY M. CAREY, MARKET-STREET, NEAR SECOND-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

For MAY, 1787.

Containing--- Political Oeconomy.

1. A Circular Letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the armies of America, addreſſed to the Governors of the ſeveral ſtates, on reſigning his command, and retiring from public buſineſs.

2. A Circular Letter from Congreſs; addreſſed to the Governors of the ſeveral ſtates, recommending the enaction of laws to repeal all acts paſſed repugnant to the late treaty of peace with Great-Britain.

3. Abſtract of Lord Carmarthen's Reply to Mr. Adams, containing the reaſons why Britain refuſes to deliver up the weſtern forts.

4. Eſſay on Public Faith---being a diſcuſſion of the queſtion whether Public Securities ſhould be redeemed at their nominal or their depreciated value.

5. Stricture on and Reply to the preceding Eſſay.

6. Speech of a Member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts on the above queſtion.

7. Parable on the Redemption of Public Securities.

8. Extract from the late Addreſs of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts.

9. Remarks on the Preſent State of Affairs, and on the Philadelphia Convention.

Rural Concerns.

10. Uſeful Caution againſt Inſects.

11. Eſſay on the Culture of Hemp. By Joſeph Blaney, Eſq; and Mr. Samuel Barton, of Salem in New-England. Publiſhed by order of the Boſton Committee of Agriculture.

Medical and Surgical Tracts.

12. Caſe of a Cancer in the ſtomach. By James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. Phyſician Extraordinary to the King of England.

13. Caſe of a Hydrocephalus Internus.---The patient in this caſe lives at Peyſaic Falls, in the State of New-Jerſey.

14. On the putrid Sore Throat. By Jacob Ogden, M. D.

Satire and Humour.

15. Plan for the eſtabliſhment of a new court of honour; deviſed to ſave expence to thoſe who wiſh to ſlander, abuſe and vilify their friends and fellow-citizens, and to prevent private conteſts encroaching on the room allotted in public papers for intelligence, &c. By the Honorable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire.

16. Plan for the Improvement of the Art of Paper War, ſo as more clearly to typify the degree of heat, paſſion or rage of the combatants. By the writer of the foregoing piece.

17. Eſſay on trifles---containing the hiſtory of a plumb pudding---of a ſtock-buckle---of a hair in a pye-cruſt---of the key of a pantry---of a muffin---of tough veal---of a cork-ſcrew---of window-ſhutters---of a lap-dog---of a pair of buckles---of a water-bottle.---

Miſcellanies.

18. Utility of inſpecting into the ſtate of Jails. Being an account of the humanity and benevolence of a late Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia.

19. Conſtitution of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons.

20. Obſervations recommendatory of the above ſociety.

21. Conſtitution of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage. Begun in the year 1774, and enlarged on the 23d day of April 1787.

22. Further account of Jemimah Wilkinſon, Stephen Parker, Sarah Richards, &c. being a rejoinder to the reply in favour of thoſe people.

23. Strictures on the Addreſs to the armies of America.

24. Letter of Mr. de Caſtelleux to Col. Humphreys.

25. Extract of a letter from Dr. Price to a Correſpondent in Philadelphia.

26. On Slavery.

27. On the infamous and barbarous practice of Gouging.

28. Anecdote of Col. Vanhorne.

Poems by the late Dr. Ladd.

29. Receipt for a Cough.

30. Joſhua.

31. Death of Werter.

32. Werter's Epitaph.

33. PROSPECT OF AMERICA---In this poem (the moſt important production of Ladd's pen) are contained the eulogies of General Waſhington---of Dr. Franklin---of Hancock, Adams, Ward, Hopkins, Elery, Rutledge, Greene, Putnam, Gates, Wayne, Lincoln, Mercer, Montgomery, Dickinſon, Payne, &c. &c. &c.

THE Printer of the American Muſeum returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has experienced---hopes for a continuance of their favour, and aſſures them he ſhall ſpare no pains to merit it.

As the liſt of ſubſcribers will be printed in the Muſeum for June (which will be publiſhed on the firſt day of the enſuing month) he requeſts that ſuch of his friends, whether Bookſellers or others, as have taken ſubſcription papers, will be pleaſed to ſend them to him as ſpeedily as poſſible.

*** The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is only 18s. per ann. for two volumes, each containing 576 pages of letter preſs. Philad. June 1, 1787.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.

AT a time when democratical principles have laid the foundation of ſome of the weakeſt and moſt inefficient governments in the American States, that ever nations were afflicted with, and when Mr. ADAMS, a firm friend to liberty and the rights of mankind, has combated theſe prejudices with acknowledged ſucceſs, it may, perhaps, be pleaſing to diſcover how ſuch ſentiments have affected the great and good Dr. PRICE, who had formerly been led away by the airy phantom of a pure Democracy, and who candidly confeſſes the error of his opinions, in a letter to Mr. BINGHAM, from which the following are extracts.

"I am ſorry the Conſtitution of your government in "Pennſylvania is ſo imperfect as it is. Mr. Adams has "juſt publiſhed here a book, which contains much read-"ing and information:—He has entituled it, "A De-"fence of the American Conſtitutions;" but the chief "deſign of it is to ſhow, that the powers of legiſlation "ought to be lodged in more than one aſſembly; and he "has convinced me ſo entirely of this, that I wiſh I had "inſerted a note on the paſſage in Monſ. Turgot's letter "to me, which has occaſioned Mr. Adams's book, to ex-"preſs my diſapprobation of it.

"Having taken the liberty to addreſs to the United "States my ſentiments of the importance of the revolu-"tion in their favor, and during the late war intereſted "myſelf warmly in their cauſe, I cannot but anxiouſly "wiſh to hear they are proſperous and happy; and, not-"withſtanding many appearances which are very diſcou-"raging, I muſt believe they will prove at laſt ſuch an "example and benefit to mankind, as I have expected.

"But before this can happen, they have much to do. "The fœderal government, in particular, is unſettled, "and I ſuppoſe will continue ſo, till inſignificance and "diſcredit among foreign powers, and internal diſtreſſes "and wars, oblige them to give it DUE STRENGTH AND "ENERGY.

"Some of the States have been led to a very improper "emiſſion of paper. This, in the beſt circumſtances of "States, is a dangerous expedient:—But when the pa-"per is not well ſecured on productive funds, and there "is no ſufficient baſis of coin for circulating it, and it is "at the ſame time made a legal tender, the emiſſion of it "becomes much worſe than DANGEROUS.

"I have indeed been ſhocked, to hear what has been "done in this way by one or two of the American le-"giſlatures. Such facts throw a cloud over our Ameri-"can proſpects. I doubt not, however, but that what "you ſay of the body of the people is true. There is an "ardor for improvement among them, an induſtry, and "an acquaintance with the true principles of civil go-"vernment, which, united with the great advantages of "their ſituation, muſt produce great effects."

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I WISH, through the medium of your paper, reſpectfully to offer a few hints to thoſe who fill our high judicial offices.---I would alſo addreſs my ſuggeſtions to the gentlemen who are eminent in the profeſſion of the law, could I reaſonably expect their countenance or aſſiſtance in any ſcheme, which, by diſpelling the cloud of myſtery in which their ſcience is ſo ſedulouſly enveloped, would render its profeſſors leſs neceſſary to the people. But as the Judges of the ſupreme court can have no intereſt which would interfere with a wiſh to remove the obſtructions to the equal diſtribution of juſtice---as, on the contrary, any meaſure, which would inform and inſtruct the inferior juriſdictions, would, in a great degree, do away the moſt diſagreeable part of their official duty; I approach them in full confidence, that, if I do not convince, I ſhall not offend.

The object I have ſo much at heart is the publication of a collection of domeſtic reports, *i. e.* of adjudications in the ſupreme court and in the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, ſince its preſent learned Preſident has given dignity to the bench and weight to its deciſions. The great utility, if not the abſolute neceſſity, of ſuch a publication, muſt be generally obvious. I ſhall nevertheleſs be excuſed, if I mention a few of the moſt ſtriking inconveniencies which are occaſioned by the want of it. My ſituation will be diſcovered by my ſubſcription, and it will be eaſily conceived that I feel very ſenſibly what I write.

As the prevalent, but miſtaken, ſpirit of œconomy precludes any decent proviſion for one or more qualified perſons in each county, our benches are of courſe filled with magiſtrates for the moſt part illiterate; in no one inſtance, I believe, profeſſionally informed; but choſen indiſcriminately from the maſs of the people, as the whims or prejudices of their neighbours guide them in their elections. Without any means of inſtruction in their power, they decide from their own weak judgments, perplexed and miſled by the ingenuity of oppoſing lawyers. When we know that the moſt learned judges have ſometimes differed, can it be expected that the uninformed will always agree? So much otherwiſe, that to the diſgrace of our government and the injury of juſtice, property and liberty are held upon as many different tenures in the different counties, as there are different opinions in the reſpective county courts. If the deciſions of the ſupreme court were known, no country juſtice of the common pleas would think himſelf at liberty to vary from ſo reſpectable an authority; but would, with a modeſt deference, ſubmit to the adjudications of thoſe who are better able than himſelf to decide on queſtions of intricacy and difficulty, and the meaſure of juſtice would be uniform throughout the ſtate. When I mention that this uniformity does not now exiſt, I do not write at random, for within my own knowledge there have been in different counties oppoſite determinations on points of real importance, occaſioned by different conſtructions of the ſame act. Nor is this at all ſurpriſing. No man who looks into our ſtatute book, but muſt neceſſarily obſerve that our acts of Aſſembly are generally ſo vaguely and inaccurately penned, that they rather furniſh occaſion of doubt and heſitation, than deſignate rules of conduct, as ſhould be the caſe, with perſpicuity and diſtinctneſs—and it is morally impoſſible to form a decided opinion from the mere text of the acts, without an acquaintance alſo with the conſtructions that have been ſubſequently put upon them by the courts. I inſtance, among others, our attachment laws, which, conſidered abſtractedly, are as dark as obſcurity itſelf---and the acts which make real eſtates liable to be ſeized in execution, which are in different pages of the ſame book as oppoſite as poſitive and negative; and under which, the practice is in ſome reſpects directly variant from the directions of the law. From ſuch materials only, what layman (if I may uſe the expreſſion) can decide, however ſtrong his natural diſcernment or however ſound his natural judgment may be? It is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould receive aſſiſtance from experience and a perſonal attendance on courts, or that the want of this experience ſhould be ſupplied by ſuch information as I have recommended. The Engliſh reports, with ſo many volumes of which the lawyer's library is filled, are ſo far from furniſhing the neceſſary aſſiſtance, that they are rather ignes fatui, which, without profeſſional knowledge, lead us out of our way and perplex and confound us in our reſearches after truth:—for the law of that country, although the ſource from which our own is derived and although they agree in ſome great generals, yet differs ſo widely in numberleſs minute, yet important, particulars, that unleſs a man can draw the line between them, and aſcertain the diſtinctions with the niceſt diſcernment, he is more apt, by hearing the adjudications in Weſtminſter Hall, and regarding them as authoritative precedents, to go wrong than right.

To the inexperience and want of information in the county courts may be imputed a great portion of the exorbitant delay, which is ſuch a reproach to the adminiſtration of juſtice, and which ſo diſcourages ſuitors from proſecuting their juſt rights in the courts of law---for the lawyers, who are ever on the watch, have it in their power to urge innumerable trivial objections, which the indeciſion of the bench renders important, and make uſe of them as pretexts for poſtponement. It is for this reaſon, that, where an affectation of delay is apprehended, it is cuſtomary for the plaintiff, (if the defendant's circumſtances make it ſafe) to remove his ſuit into the ſupreme court as ſoon as commenced; where the knowledge and reſolution of the judges prevent ſuch attempts from being made, and would render them nugatory were they ventured. I need not add, that the ignorance of the inferior courts takes greatly from their conſequence and dignity: and that the intereſts of juſtice are moſt intimately connected with the dignity of the magiſtrate.

There are but two ways of remedying ſuch enormous evils---The one and the beſt is, by commiſſioning at leaſt one profeſſional character as a judge of each county court, who may direct and inform his brethren---but this method, as it brings expence with it, need not be hoped from the political parſimony of the preſent times---The people will waſte and ſquander unaccounted ſums in idleneſs, luxury and extravagance, yet withhold a mite that might be appropriated beneficially to the ſecurity of all their valuable rights.---The only remaining expedient is what I have urged, which, by inſtructing our preſent Judges, would at leaſt amend a ſyſtem, that our pertinacious attachment to a government, in all reſpects popular, has formed wretchedly bad.---As every gentleman of the bar of the ſmalleſt induſtry has, for his own uſe, taken notes of the deciſions of the courts on the moſt important points, which doubtleſs would be chearfully communicated, ſuch a collection as I have mentioned might eaſily be made---and the reviſion or imprimatur of the Judges would give it the ſtamp of authority.

A COUNTRY JUSTICE.

Northampton County, June 9, 1787.

The following was intended for our laſt, but omitted for want of room.

MESSIEURS HALL and SELLERS,

I AM ſufficiently informed the people of the back counties ſuffer many and great inconveniencies from the *Treaſurer of the County* being at liberty to keep a ſtore, and purſue mercantile buſineſs, while he holds the ſtation of a Treaſurer.

When an order is preſented him he evades the payment---he ſhuffles and trifles till he exhauſts the patience of the party---and by theſe means many perſons, under eaſy circumſtances, are reduced to the neceſſity of taking out the order in his ſtore, at an intolerable diſcount, and upon ſuch terms as every good man muſt revolt at the idea of:---Here the Treaſurer has an abſolute opportunity, not only to ſpeculate with the public monies for his own particular emolument, not only to under-ſell other ſtorekeepers in the county, but likewiſe to play the broker completely in the bargain; for the order he thus buys at a moſt depreciated rate, like a proſtituted judge ſitting arbitrarily in his own cauſe, he fixes at once upon the public Treaſury at prime value, and in the management of buſineſs gives it an undue preference and priority in the line of thoſe payments which he makes to other citizens; if not without their cenſure, he at leaſt acts without any manner of moleſtation or controul!---

With due deference to better judges, I ſhould humbly ſuppoſe it would not be improper for the Legiſlature to interpoſe, and correct the manifeſt abuſes which have happened on this occaſion. A law might be paſſed declaring that no county treaſurer ſhould keep a ſtore, or trade directly or indirectly in buying and ſelling as long as he continues treaſurer, or holds ſo important a ſtation as *John Buyers*, of *Northumberland* county, now enjoys.

Perhaps ſome further regulations would be neceſſary, with reſpect to the length of time he ſhould retain the office---the terms upon which he engages and holds it---and other points ſeriouſly commanding legiſlative enquiry and conſideration, in order to prevent thoſe monſtrous oppreſſions which naturally ariſe from ſuch a combination of unhappy circumſtances.

Nothing indeed ſeems more incompatible with the genius of a government like ours, than to allow a perſon in a *lucrative* office to have it evidently in his power to abuſe the deſign of his office, and, when he chuſes, to ſubvert and apply it to the abhorrent purpoſes of *ſelf-intereſt* and *private gratification*.

Scarcely any ſubject at preſent more demands the attention of the Aſſembly, than to lay down proper regulations and form ſuitable controuls upon the county treaſurers. The people loudly complain of them, and not undeſervedly. More might be alledged to their prejudice, I am apt to conclude, in theſe reſpects, than ſpeculating in treaſury orders, I mean with regard to ſome of our county treaſurers---For my own part I ſhall content myſelf in endeavouring to draw at large the principal character to which I have alluded---he will receive a few gentle touches---and ſhall be called upon to act and to ſuffer---the world will know his mal-practices, although he himſelf is perhaps undeſerving their attention: The robberies committed upon individuals, and the inroads as well as audacious inſults offered the people by ſuch a worthleſs treaſurer.

Let him for his own ſake look ſharp---as ſure as *juſtice* reigns, he cannot eſcape with impunity!

The diſtinction he ſteadily purſues in the courſe of his buſineſs between the taxes of the reſidents and non-reſidents, his refuſing to take the paper money for taxes, his ſpeculating in various modes and inſtances in the treaſury orders for jurymens ſervices, for wolves ſcalps, &c. his declining to accept and diſcount them for the county taxes, his exceſſive charges for advertiſing the taxes of delinquents and non-reſidents; in a word, a hideous detail of his gigantic enormities ever ſince he fell into office, ſhall come forward to public view, and of courſe incur the public deteſtation.

MANLIUS.

Larkins's Valley, June 6, 1787.

It is agreed (ſays a Correſpondent) on all hands, that our Convention are framing a wiſe and free government for us.------This government will be oppoſed *only* by our *Civil Officers*, who are afraid of new arrangements taking place, which ſhall joſtle them out of office.----If theſe men are wiſe, they will be quiet, by which means they may ſucceed to their old offices---but if they are *not*, they may, probably, ſhare the fate of the loyaliſts in the beginning of the late war. In the mean while, the Public are deſired to beware of all eſſays and paragraphs that are oppoſed to a reform in our government, for they all muſt and will come from *Civil Officers*, or perſons connected with them.

Every perſon, ſays a correſpondent, muſt view with pleaſure the eſtabliſhment of a college for the benefit of the Germans in Pennſylvania.

By means of this inſtitution, ſo happily adapted to the national prejudices and religious principles of theſe uſeful citizens, the Engliſh language will be conveyed to them, at the ſame time that their own language will be preſerved to them in its purity, and with all the modern improvements. In conſequence of this event, knowledge of every kind will likewiſe be conveyed to them with eaſe, and the government of the ſtate will thereby become more ſafe and uniform.

Seminaries of learning are the only true bulwark of freedom. It is to theſe America is indebted for the men who firſt enlightened her in the principles of liberty; and to theſe inſtitutions ſhe is indebted for the wiſdom of the preſent illuſtrious convention.

Tyrants are the only enemies of literature, and ignorance and ſlavery always go hand in hand. Nothing but the general diffuſion of knowledge will ever lead us to adopt or ſupport proper forms of government---for weak and abſurd conſtitutions are, like ſlavery, the offspring of ignorance. Nor does learning benefit government alone; agriculture, the baſis of our national wealth and manufactories, owe all their modern improvements to it. Should it even leſſen labour in a few individuals, it ſubſtitutes in the room of it a four-fold encreaſe of the products of ingenuity, and cultivated reaſon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city, dated June 7.

"Next week the Aſſembly will meet here, and will go on with the ruinous and diſgraceful ſyſtem they have hitherto adopted. We are very anxious to hear what the Convention are doing---for to them we look for our political redemption.---Indeed our only hope is in them, to ſave us from deſtruction."

On Wedneſday laſt, Sconetoyah, a warrior of the Cherokee nation, ſent with a letter to Congreſs by the King of that nation, conducted by Mr. Dromgoole, was introduced to his Excellency Alexander Martin, late Governor of North-Carolina, and a number of gentlemen, members of the Convention; was from thence conducted to the State-Houſe, where he had the honor of taking his Excellency General Waſhington by the hand. The General ſaid he was glad to ſee him, and hoped he left the King and all his people well when he came from home, which he anſwered and ſaid he did. He alſo aſked him his buſineſs to Congreſs, which he told the General, it was chiefly reſpecting the white people encroaching on their lands. The General took him by the hand, and bid him farewel; wiſhed him great ſucceſs in his buſineſs, and a ſafe return to the nation, that he might find all his people well when he returned. Since he arrived in this city, there has been every mark of friendſhip ſhewn to him, and he has frequently had the honor to dine with ſeveral of the members of Congreſs and Convention.

On Monday laſt arrived in this city a Chocktaw King and a Chickeſaw Captain, in company with Captain John Woods, appointed to ſee the articles of the treaty made at Hopewell Seneca, in the ſtate of South Carolina, by the repreſentatives of their nations and the commiſſioners of the United States, ratified and made good.

James Thompſon, George Heathcote and John Morgan, three of the perſons charged with having piratically robbed the Spaniſh brig La Sanctiſſima Trinidad, Joſef Zacharias de Ugorte, maſter, were on Monday laſt examined before the Judge of Admiralty, and committed to priſon: Morgan made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and gave teſtimony againſt Thompſon and Heathcote. The quadrant, ſpy-glaſs, and ſome of the wearing apparel deſcribed in the advertiſement were found in the poſſeſſion of Thompſon and Heathcote, who had changed their names, Thompſon calling himſelf James M'Calpin, and Heathcote going by the name of Robert Shaw. There is ſome reaſon to believe that John Forteſcue, another of the pirates, is lurking in this city---he is deſcribed to be ſix feet high, 30 years of age, raw boned, round ſhouldered, was born in Wales, chews tobacco, is very talkative, and has black hair.

In Vol. LXXVI. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, late publiſhed, Dr. Maſkeyline, the Aſtronomer Royal, has given notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788.

He predicts the return of the above comet to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the year 1788, "and certainly ſome time before the 27th April, 1789."---"If it ſhould come (ſays the Doctor) to its perihelium on the 1ſt of January, 1789, it might probably be viſible, with a good achromatic teleſcope, in its deſcent to the ſun, the middle of September 1788, and ſooner or later, according as its perihelium ſhould be ſooner or later. It will approach us from the ſouthern parts of its orbit, and therefore will firſt appear with conſiderable ſouth latitude and ſouth declination; ſo that perſons reſiding nearer the Equator than we do, or in ſouth latitude, will have an opportunity of diſcovering it before us. It is to be wiſhed that it may be firſt ſeen by ſome aſtronomer in ſuch a ſituation, and furniſhed with proper inſtruments for ſettling its place in the heavens, the earlieſt good obſervations being moſt valuable for determining its eliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comet of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope would be an excellent ſituation for this purpoſe."

On Sunday, the 10th inſtant, departed this life, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WITHY, the amiable conſort of Mr. *James Withy*, hatter, of this city, who, for five years paſt, has really been the daughter of affliction, which ſhe bore with amazing patience and chriſtian fortitude: She humbled herſelf before her Creator, and in her heart adored the God of nature. She was a tender mother, a faithful friend, a kind, indulgent miſtreſs, and the beſt of wives. Her afflictions in life were compenſated to her in death; for it may be truly ſaid of her---ſhe fell aſleep in the Lord---as ſhe departed without a viſible pang, and Heaven painted in her countenance: Her remains were on the day following interred in Chriſt-Church burial ground, attended by a very reſpectable number of friends and citizens.

Congratulate the dead, and crown their tomb
With wreaths triumphant: Death is victory;
It binds in chains the raging ills of life:
Her day of diſſolution, name it right;
'Twas her great pay-day---her harveſt rich. YOUNG.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons*,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant*,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET*,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

By *LUDWIG KUHN*,

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place

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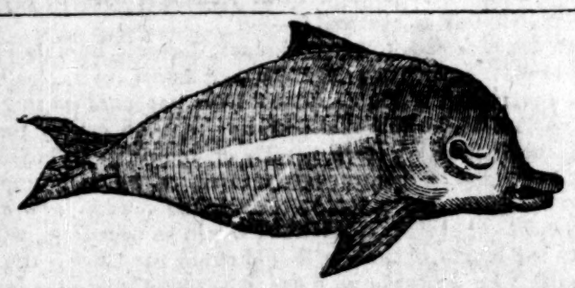

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 270l. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper*,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.